





# THE CAUCASIAN

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## THE NEBRASKA MAXIMUM FREIGHT RATE DECISION.

Last week the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision in a case that had attracted wide attention and deep interest. It is what is known as the Nebraska Maximum freight rate case.

In 1893 the Nebraska Legislature passed a law fixing a schedule of maximum freight rates and prohibiting any railroad companies doing business in the State from charging a rate higher than that fixed in the schedule on freight shipped from one point in the State to another point in the State. The rate fixed by the Legislature amounted to a reduction of about 25% per cent. on the rate then being charged by the roads.

Upon the passage of the law the railroad companies and the State courts, ignoring and defying the State courts, went before the Federal Circuit Court and sued out an injunction against the State putting the rate into force on the ground that they could not only not earn a dividend on such rates but they would actually lose money. The case was heard before the Circuit Court and on the facts presented by the State on one side and the railroad companies on the other, the Court made the injunction permanent, with the proviso that at any time in the future when the amount of the receipts of the road above what was a reasonable amount for expenses should be sufficient to yield a fair profit to the road then upon such showing to the Court that the injunction would be dissolved and the rate fixed by the State could go into force.

The State appealed from the decision of the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision just rendered by the Supreme Court sustains the Circuit Court. The Associated Press announcing the decision of the Court stated that it was a great victory for the railroads. The general public so far know nothing of the real purport of the decision and the impression that they have received through the Associated Press dispatches. Hence there is considerable public disappointment at the decision.

We have just read carefully the decision in full, and while we had hoped that the Court would see its way clear to over-rule the Circuit Court and sustain the Nebraska statute, yet, upon reading carefully the decision, we find nothing to warrant the railroads in claiming an unusual victory or the general public in feeling that it is hopeless to get relief from the oppressive freight and passenger rates. The Court did not say that the rates charged by the railroads were not too high or that they were reasonable. The Court simply held that the railroads of Nebraska would have lost money if the reduction of their rates was as great as 25% per cent., and therefore that a reduction that great could not be sustained. If this is true then the Court is right and the public has no cause to complain at its decision. It seems that it was proven before the Court that in the case of the Burlington Company that its gross receipts for the year 1893, when this act was passed, from local freights was \$1,242,410.00, while its expenses incurred in doing this work was \$983,147.00. Thus, in the year 1893, the Company made a clear profit of \$259,263.00 on local freights. This is a profit of about 21% per cent. Clearly this profit is too large and when the public is charged rates high enough to produce such a profit the rates charged are therefore unreasonable and should be reduced. But the Legislature, when it reduced rates reduced them 25% per cent. Under this rate the gross receipts of this company would have been \$787,505.00, that is, \$454,905.00 less than it was receiving. Now, in as much as the profit of the road was \$259,263.00, it is clear that the road under the rate fixed by the Legislature not only would not have made both ends meet but would have lost \$262,243.00 on the business of that year if its expense account was reasonable. From the evidence produced before the Court the same state of affairs would have existed with reference to every railroad in the State except two. It was this showing that caused the Court to hold that the rate fixed by the Nebraska Legislature was unreasonable.

This writer heard a part of the argument in this important case. We did not hear it all. We did not know whether the attorneys for the State presented any proof to the Court to show to what extent the stock of these roads was watered and how much of their bonds represented speculative and fictitious values only. We do not know whether they presented any evidence to show that the salaries paid to the officers of the road were too high, and that excessive amounts were used for lobbying legislatures and influencing political campaigns, or not. Surely evidence on these points should have been presented to the Court, and if we

read the decision of the Court right the Court would have taken into consideration all of these questions and first decided whether the expenses of the Company were reasonable before deciding the question of whether a certain rate was reasonable or unreasonable. The following sentence in the decision of the Court is significant:

"Under the evidence, there is no ground for saying that the operating expenses of the companies were greater than necessary."

It would seem from this that the Court was ready to take into consideration all of the questions referred to above, but that there was no evidence on these points, or at least if there was any evidence that it was not sufficient. The Court in summing up the question of equity to the public and equity to the railroads, says: "We hold, however, that the basis of all calculations as to the reasonableness of rates to be charged by corporations making a highway under legislative sanction must be the fair value of the property being used by it for the convenience of the public."

What the company is entitled to ask is a fair return upon the value of that which it employs for the public convenience. On the other hand, what the public is entitled to demand is that no more be exacted from it for the use of a public highway than the service rendered by it is reasonably worth.

It seems from this that the position of the Court, abstractly, is eminently fair and just, and if we read the decision aright the Court would have sustained a reduction of say 30% per cent. when it was shown that the profits of the road were as much as twenty-four per cent. or on the other hand, that the court would have sustained the rate of twenty-nine and a half per cent. and possibly even a larger reduction, if it had been shown by the State that the operating expenses of the road were unreasonably high, and included items and charges such as fifty thousand dollar salaries, which are excessive; such as contributions to campaign funds; such as lobbying expenses to corrupt legislatures; such as fixed charges to pay dividends and water stock, etc., that could not justly be counted among reasonable expenses.

Surely all of these questions will be looked into and presented to the Court if the railroads in North Carolina should attempt to resist the fair and righteous action of the Railroad Commission in reducing passenger rates to 2% and 2 cents per mile in this State. But let us return a moment to the decision in question. The concluding paragraph is significant. We quote: "But it may be added that the condition of business so far as railroad corporations are concerned, have probably changed for the better since the decree below; and that the rates prescribed by the statute of 1893 may now afford all the compensation to which the railroad companies in Nebraska are entitled as between them and the public." The Court then proceeded to show how the people of Nebraska can at once have the rates that they have fixed put into effect if it can be shown that those rates are now reasonable, and the Court says that if such is the case that the State can apply to the Circuit Court to have the injunction dissolved and that "it will be its duty to discharge the injunction before granted and to make whatever order is necessary to give effect to the decision of the State." The Court then said that the decision of the State is now reasonable, and the Court says that if such is the case that the State can apply to the Circuit Court to have the injunction dissolved and that "it will be its duty to discharge the injunction before granted and to make whatever order is necessary to give effect to the decision of the State."

Thus it will be seen that the people of Nebraska are not without a remedy, even before the Federal Courts, and the same is true of every State in the Union. Under this decision of the Court it is the duty of every State to see that no railroad charges rates that are unreasonably high, and the Court makes it clear that it will sustain the States in reducing passenger rates if the State can show that it is possible for the railroads to earn a reasonable profit after deducting such expenses as are reasonable and can properly be charged as legitimate expenses.

Of course all of these questions would be settled by the State Courts, and should never go to the Federal Courts, but even under this decision the Supreme Court of the United States would sustain North Carolina if it demanded passenger rates even below the rate fixed by the Railroad Commission.

THE PART OF BRYAN'S LETTER OMITTED.

Last week we called attention to the fact that very few Democratic papers had published Bryan's long letter in favor of the railroads. We also called attention to the fact that some of the few papers that pretended to publish the letter left out a part of it, without making any statement or explanation to that effect. We have received a number of letters asking us to publish that part of Mr. Bryan's letter which was omitted by certain Democratic papers.

unstudied praise commend those who are credited with "putting principle above office." The Republican party will gladly leave the populists to the possession of all the principles, so long as the Republicans are permitted to hold all the offices, because political principles are of no service to the public until they are enforced, through the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government. The silver Republicans will be asked to listen to the stern song of international bimetalism, and warned against the contaminating influence of both Democratic and Populist No. An array of prevention is said to be worth a pound of cure, so a dollar spent in separating the reform from the reformer would be sixteen dollars spent in an attempt to overcome their united strength.

An Emergency is Upon Us.

In great crises the patriotism of the American people always rises sufficient for any emergency. An emergency is now upon us; it will require all the intelligence and patriotism of the people to rescue the government from the hands of a party which has become the defender and abettor of every form of political vice. In such a crisis there is no time to discuss the ultimate effect of co-operation upon any particular party. We may rest assured that the people will bestir themselves where honor is due, and that that party which shows the greatest devotion to the welfare of the people, will, in the end receive due credit for every laudable endeavor.

W. J. BRYAN.

YES, "THEY WILL BEAR WATCHING."

The Monroe Inquirer, in an editorial, headed "They Will Bear Watching," says:

"When you hear a Democrat talking favorably about fusing with the Populists you may put it down as a fact that he is 'muzzing round' for office. This hungry office hunter will be taken simply for office is not fit to be fourth assistant cleaner of court house spitons, because he puts out above principle. No man, nor any party composed of men, can succeed if principles are deserted. Let us take the advice of one of our statesmen who wisely notes that will find a responsive chord in the heart of every true man when he said: 'Let us cling to our principles as the mariner clings to his plank when night and tempests close around him.'"

Yes, and when you hear a Democrat opposing co-operation of all who are opposed to the gold standard and monopoly domination, as advised by Chairman Jones and Hon. William J. Bryan, you may put it down as a fact that he is opposed to Bryan and is a supporter of Cleveland and the Reason machine. He is not only a gold bug at heart, but he wants to see the Rothschilds' railroad capture the next Legislature in North Carolina.

To see such men declaring that they support co-operation and go down in defeat if necessary to prevent sacrificing the principles of their party, is enough to make a government mauler laugh. The fact is that these so-called Democrats are opposed to the principles of their party. They are opposed to Bryan. They are opposed to co-operation because they want to defeat Bryan and his principles; they are opposed to co-operation because they want the principles of Cleveland and Hanna to triumph. These men are wolves in sheep's clothing. They are the agents of gold and monopoly; they are masquerading as Democrats in order that they may defeat the principles of Thos. Jefferson. In this way they can best serve the enemy.

Yes, "they will bear watching."

REPUBLICAN BY REQUEST.

A few weeks ago THE CAUCASIAN published a letter written by Senator Butler, Chairman of the People's Party National Committee to Mr. John C. Young, Chairman of Populist State Committee of Oregon. Chairman Young had written Chairman Butler a letter in which he pointed out a number of evidences of the insincerity of certain Democratic papers in Oregon, showing that they were not really in favor of the People's party to operate with a party led by such men as Senator Butler replied, giving at some length his opinion as to what duty and patriotism required of Populists and all others who are honestly opposed to the gold standard and monopoly rule at this critical juncture. Chairman Butler's letter has been widely published and commented on. THE CAUCASIAN has had considerable demand for extra copies, and by request it has decided to re-publish the letter. It will be found in another column of this issue. Inasmuch as the letter deals with the very questions that are now most deeply concerning the Populists in this State, in every State in the Union, we will invite readers to send us short communications expressing their opinion of the letter; the sentiments expressed, the arguments advanced, and the policy outlined. We would like for our readers to state whether or not they endorse the letter, if not, their objections to the arguments advanced and to the course which Chairman Butler outlines as in his opinion the wisest course to pursue.

WHO IS SINCERE AND WHO IS NOT.

The Democratic State Committee at its recent meeting in a half-hearted and dubious manner endorsed Chairman Jones address favoring co-operation. When the Populist State Committee meets on April 5th we trust that it will have the wisdom and patriotism to endorse all three of the addresses calling for a co-operation, and having done so we feel sure that the Populist Committee will exhibit more evidence of sincerity than many members of the Democratic State Committee have exhibited since their meeting.

There is no question that the rank and file of the People's party should and earnestly endorse the sentiment of those addresses. Even the recent "unofficial" conference held in Raleigh, (which cannot be said to have been truly representative of the party, and which certainly contained some parties claiming to represent certain counties when indeed they have no following among Populists in such counties, and certainly could not be elected as delegates representing the Populists of their county) endorsed these addresses by a vote of more than two to one.

## THE "MAINE" REPORT TO REACH THE PRESIDENT TO-DAY.

As THE CAUCASIAN goes to press the Associated Press dispatches say that the report of the "Maine" Court of inquiry is now on its way to Washington from Key West, and is expected to be placed at the President's disposal by Wednesday night or Thursday morning. It is said to be a voluminous document, and will show that the explosion was due to external causes and not internal, and that the responsibility for the act cannot be placed. But, whatever the nature of the report, it will be communicated to Congress at the earliest possible moment. The Washington Post of Monday, says:

"A message will accompany the Maine report, and it is believed that soon thereafter the Cuban question proper will be presented to Congress by the transmission of the delayed reports of our Consuls in Cuba, showing a fearful condition of weakness on the part of the Cuban government. With these reports there will be a momentous recommendation. The consensus of opinion is that this will be that the independence of Cuba be recognized. Such a recommendation Congress would promptly endorse. This, in itself, would not necessarily mean war, but the complications it would produce would unquestionably precipitate a crisis most acute in character, and one that might easily lead to conflict."

"If recognition of Cuban independence should be viewed as a hostile act, the country will be prepared to defend its position. The recognition of independence would mean for the Cubans an opportunity to float their ships, to secure arms and supplies, and to enlist volunteers. It is the programme that has been previously outlined in THE POST, and it is the policy which will doubtless be pursued."

"READ AND BE CONVINCED."

The following editorial is from the National Republican of Minnesota, edited by Maj. Hotchkiss, a veteran reformer, who voted for Peter Cooper for President and who has been advocating the principles of the People's Party ever since. He has no sympathy with certain so-called Populists with goldbug money in their pockets, who are trying to divide the people in order that the monopolies and trusts may win.

Maj. Hotchkiss says:

"That Populists may not be deceived as to the attitude of Chairman Marion Butler in this State seems to be a point of view. John C. Young, chairman of the People's Party State Committee of Oregon, Senator Butler is a firm practical Populist. He is not a man who is misled by mistakes that must destroy its usefulness. He clearly sees, as every thoughtful man must, that, without growth that is the rational way, reform. Growth means recruits from the old parties. To get them their reason must be convinced. They will not come to us over the obstacles of repulsion. If properly guarded co-operation is the best method of drawing them into perfect harmony with the principles of the rational way. This is all of Senator Butler's 'fusion' principles against which men with goldbug money in their pockets have howled so loudly. There is nothing to be gained by such a course. It is a close sounding operation of all the forces of the gold standard and monopoly against the 'anti-fusionists.' They know there is nothing more repulsive to honest Populists than fusion for office. They know that the only way to defeat against such fusion to arouse suspicion and distrust among the rank and file of the first and only reform party. A careful reading of the National Republican's letter will defeat all such efforts of the money power. His frankness and his courage and his confidence among the masses of the people, Read and be convinced."

Governor Russell sustained.

Monday The United States Court rendered their decision in the North Carolina Railroad Commission case. The court held that there was no Federal question involved, and the case was therefore dismissed for want of jurisdiction. This sustains the North Carolina Supreme Court. They held that the new Commissioners being in possession of the office before notice was served on them, there was no contempt, therefore the rule was dismissed.

Justice Peckham, in rendering the decision, held that the old Commissioners are not deprived of their property, and therefore there is no violation of the Constitution.

With more or less patience the whole nation is awaiting the report of the Court of Inquiry as to the terrible Maine disaster. It seems certain that the Court will report that the magnificent warship was blown up by an external explosion. There is a widespread belief, however, that the report will be indefinite as to Spain's responsibility. All of this talk about an effort to settle the matter by arbitration, together with the right rumors about the movement of the bond syndicate are causing a feeling of uneasiness, not to say suspicion, among the patriotic masses. The proposition to have Cuba to buy her independence which she has already won, and to have the American Navy used to force such an outrage upon these brave people instead of using our navy to guarantee their independence, is one of the most infamous and outrageous plots yet hatched by a gold syndicate. We cannot believe that the administration would entertain such a scheme and certainly the American people would never submit to it. What liberty and justice demands is for the Spanish soldiers to be driven from Cuba and for Cuban independence to be established, and then let us consider the question of forcing Spain to pay indemnity for the destruction of the Maine and the murdering of 253 brave sailors.

See in another column Chairman Butler's letter to Chairman Young. Since its appearance it has been widely reprinted in the State. It is a short letter stating whether or not you endorse it, and if not, why not.

Mr. Ewart has not been confirmed for Federal Judge. We wish to break the news gently to the Charlotte Observer, but it really looks like he will not be confirmed.

Again we ask: How many Democratic papers in this State have published Hon. W. J. Bryan's strong letter for fusion? Have any of them stated whether or not you endorse it, and if not, why not?

## A LITTLE SUFFERER

Face, Hands and Arms Covered With Scrofulous Humors—How a Cure Was Effected.

"When five years old my little boy had scrofula on his face, hands and arms. It was worst on his chin, although the sores on his cheeks and hands were very bad. It appeared in the form of red pimples which would break out in great numbers and then scab over. After disappearing they would break out again. They caused intense itching and the little sufferer had to be watched continually to keep him from scratching the sores. We became greatly alarmed at his condition. My wife's mother had had scrofula and the only medicine which had helped her was Hood's Sarsaparilla. We decided to give it to our boy and we noted an improvement in his case very soon. After giving him four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla the humor had all been driven out of his blood and it has never since returned."

WILLIAM BART, 416 South Williams St., South Bend, Indiana.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla at all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

## Hood's Pills

Cure Liver Bile, easy to take, and does not hurt the stomach.

The Democratic State Committee at its recent meeting passed a resolution endorsing the address of Chairman Jones favoring a fair and honorable co-operation. As soon as the committee meeting adjourned a certain element of the committee, probably the predominant element, went straight away and had a conference with the silver Republicans, who were interviewed and asked when they endorsed the address that they did not mean that they were in favor of co-operation of all who honestly oppose the domination of the gold ring and the allied trusts and monopolies. They said that what they meant and what they wanted was, not a co-operation of all who favored the same reforms and opposed the same evils, but, on the other hand, they wanted "a straight fight" composed of a "fusion" of gold men and silver men, who should fight for victory and a division of spoils.

The silver-plated goldbugs in the "regenerated" Democratic party of this State keep growing bolder because their Executive Committee co-operated with the Populists on the electoral ticket and carried the State for Bryan. By the way, the silver-plated goldbug Democratic party of this State seem to have decided in the majority. The fact teaches us that it is not a good policy to force men to say they've got religion when they haven't got it. When Mr. Bryan was nominated for President, he was told by the goldbugs to shout whether or not he liked it or not, but since the revival campaign meetings closed they have drifted far away, and their "last state is worse than the first." They now swear by everything high and low that they will not take any more in their lives even if Bryan and Jones say they must do it.

"Hold Your Grip Governor."

Farmer's Friend.

To GOVERNOR RUSSELL:—Don't flop Governor on the lease. Stand to the rack. You have the corporations in a hole. Keep them there. Corporations might have a good thing during the last Legislature, when the insolence of the overseer went without reprimand, but not now, when he is in his pastern joints.

The Nebraska decision is a blow to the gold bug and does not affect the moderate reformer. It is a blow to our travel rates. The Governor of North Carolina of late years has had no patience with business except to sign land grants, and say howdy to northern investors.

You have relieved that situation and shown a track with the people. The end is in sight. Muster your patience and wait for the verdict. The people, who sell five cent cotton and six cent sugar, are not going to be railroad rats. They don't read the daily papers, but they have common sense and are making use of it.

Hold your grip Governor! Hold your grip!

Now is the time that every one should take a spring tonic to strengthen the system and prepare for the extra demands of Nature. Every spring the system is thoroughly overhauled—there is a general housecleaning going on within. The impurities that have been accumulating for a year must be gotten rid of, and the system renovated and prepared for the siege of summer. Unless Nature is assisted in this task, the strain on the system is too severe, and a breakdown is the result. Some people neglect to supply this assistance, and as a result they are overcome by an overhauling, depressed feeling, their energy relaxes, appetite fails, and they are totally disabled for a season. Everybody just now needs a tonic, and Swift's Specific

**S.S.S. For the Blood**

is logically the best tonic on the market. The general health needs building up, hence a tonic is needed that is entirely harmless. S. S. S. is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy that is guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury, or other harmful mineral ingredient. It is Nature's remedy, being made from roots and herbs gathered from Nature's great storehouse. It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities, tones up the general health, renews the appetite and imparts new life and vigor to the entire system. Dangerous typhoid fever and other prevalent summer diseases seldom attack a person whose system is thoroughly cleansed and toned up with S. S. S. in the spring. Get S. S. S. and be prepared. Sold by all druggists.

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## PUBLIC OPINION.

A Criticism and a Compliment.

Rosville (Ind.) Journal.

The longer we study Senator Butler's address to the People's Party advocating fusion of all the silver forces in order to defeat the gold bugs the more sorry we are that the gentleman made so great a mistake. No man in Congress for the last thirty years has done so much with the means at hand, for the people as Senator Butler. Young, able and full of vigor, he yearns to do good for the masses that his name may be enshrined in affection. Yet we greatly fear that this very honesty and integrity has led him to a great mistake.

## Patron and Gleaner.

The farmers in many sections seem to be slow in buying commercial fertilizers this season. This is a hopeful sign. The guano trust now control the price of fertilizers. Farmers should patronize a trust as little as possible. The country merchants and country agents are to blame for the acts of the trust. They can have but little influence in fixing the price; and many of them sell guano as much to accommodate their customers as for the profit there is in the business. But few farmers can wait quit using fertilizers at once, owing to the system of farming in vogue; but they can decrease their purchases a little every year, and improve their land by planting more peas and clover and by rotation of crops.

## A Big Wire Trust.

Another big trust has been formed in the wire business. It is estimated that a capital of fifty millions of dollars which may be increased to seventy-five millions. This time it is the wire manufacturers, and the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York is virtually at the head of it. We have so-called anti-trust laws on the statute books but they are never enforced. The wire trust will be able to crush out all competition that may arise, and to fix the price of wire.

## They are Silver-Plated Goldbugs.

The silver-plated goldbugs in the "regenerated" Democratic party of this State keep growing bolder because their Executive Committee co-operated with the Populists on the electoral ticket and carried the State for Bryan. By the way, the silver-plated goldbug Democratic party of this State seem to have decided in the majority. The fact teaches us that it is not a good policy to force men to say they've got religion when they haven't got it. When Mr. Bryan was nominated for President, he was told by the goldbugs to shout whether or not he liked it or not, but since the revival campaign meetings closed they have drifted far away, and their "last state is worse than the first." They now swear by everything high and low that they will not take any more in their lives even if Bryan and Jones say they must do it.

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## Sympathetic Husbands.



The sympathetic tenderness of a loving husband is everything to an expectant mother, especially during her last confinement. Dr. Geo. L. Taylor, Esq., a prominent druggist of Dayton, O., gives the following case:

"A customer of mine, whose wife has had her last confinement, writes before confinement, says after seeing the effects of Dr. Geo. L. Taylor's medicine, she was again, and there were but four bottles on the market, at the cost was \$10 per bottle, she would have them."

"Mother's Friend" is a scientifically compounded liniment which affords relief in the various ailments preceding childbirth, and assures proper elasticity to the cords and muscles involved in the final ordeal.

"Mother's Friend" is sold by druggists, or expressed on receipt of one dollar.

Valuable book, "Before Baby is Born," mailed free on application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

## HOW WORKING MEN WERE FOOLED.

They Were Fooled Into Voting for McKinley. Now They are Robbed Where Even Than Under the Cleveland Regime—Thousands of Other Cases Like This.

A New York reporter has been around the striking spinners and weavers of Fall River, Mass., for inspection. He has seen the men who were once the most prosperous in the city, and who were now reduced to a state of poverty. He has seen the men who were once the most prosperous in the city, and who were now reduced to a state of poverty. He has seen the men who were once the most prosperous in the city, and who were now reduced to a state of poverty.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

Movement of Troops, and Mobilizing of the Army.

Since our last issue war preparations in the army and navy have been extensively carried on. Troops and ammunition have been sent to various parts of the country. Old forts have been repaired and garrisoned with troops. Battery F, First Artillery, arrived at Savannah from Fort Monroe and was sent out to Tybee Island, to man the guns on the heavy fortifications in progress there.

Battery F, of light artillery, from Fort Lincoln, Va., is now at Camp Meade, Md. A government force is working planting the harbor with submarine mines and torpedoes off Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah river.

Battery B, Fourth United States Artillery, has been stationed at New Orleans, La. The battery was from Fort Riley, Kan.

Battery I, First Regiment Artillery from Fort Sill, Okla., is at Mobile.

Mobilizing at Key West, Fla. The Indiana is expected from the Dry Tortugas, and that station will then be left to the United States Fish Commission. These batteries will take on more ammunition, and unless their orders are unexpectedly changed, will leave in a day or two for Havana, Cuba.

The Detroit and Montgomery arrived from the Tortugas. The former put more ammunition on board the New York, the latter on the Indiana. Both are to be towed to the harbor. The torpedo boat Dupont returned here.

At the mouth of the Savannah river, the Indiana is expected from the Dry Tortugas, and that station will then be left to the United States Fish Commission. These batteries will take on more ammunition, and unless their orders are unexpectedly changed, will leave in a day or two for Havana, Cuba.

## GERMANY WILL NOT AID SPAIN.

Her Commercial Interests Too Great to Justify Her Intervention.

LONDON, March 21.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times confirms the statement that Germany has no intention to interfere in the Cuban question. He cites the Berlin Post, saying that Germany's complex commercial interests, as well as her regard for the German residents in the United States, forbid such an interference.

## Why So-Called Democratic Papers do not Publish Mr. Bryan's Letter.

Hickory Times-Memory (Pop.)

We publish Mr. Bryan's letter this week. Read it, and ask yourself the question, why it is the Democratic press do not publish and endorse it.

## HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains lines it is evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kline's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary system. It corrects inability to hold urine and sealding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and pleasant effect of Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you can have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail upon receipt of three-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention THE CAUCASIAN and send your address to Dr. Kline & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

## Corn

responds readily to proper fertilization.

Larger crops, fuller ears and larger grain are sure to result from a liberal use of fertilizers containing at least 7% actual

## Potash

Our books are free to farmers.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 92 Nassau St., New York.

## POPULISTS

MAKING RECORDS.

(Continued from 1st page.)

from a resident of Nebraska, as an indication of the feelings of its constituents upon the subject.

Mr. Henderson's scheme to encourage poor by criminal arrests, legal process, and to increase labor's product by taking in tools, is taught in gold-standard property schools.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

J. M. Brower, Col. Lusk, District Attorney Holton, Wm. Robbins, R. H. Guss, and W. C. Judge James L. Shepard, were in the city last week. J. T. Britt, editor of the Oxford Public Ledger, has accepted the position of secretary to Congressman G. L. Patterson. He has been appointed postmaster at Concord, and John S. Hasty appointed postmaster at Marysville.

Miss Kitchin, sister of Congressman Kitchin, and Miss Rountree of Wilson, were here this week visiting friends. Dr. McVey, went to the State Normal College, where he spent several days very pleasantly last week, and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the visit.







